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The place to purchase all genuine drugs, patent medicines, perfumeries, fine toilet soaps, &c., at lowest possible prices, is at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

The Best.

Burnett colognes, cocoaine and flavoring extracts, are the standard preparations. Try them. Sold everywhere at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

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Have the latest designs of silver plated ware. Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. S. E. Breed & Co.

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It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Keeps brush, cry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But, above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores gray hair to its original color.

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Sold by each bottle has our private Government stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

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The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

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We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including gold, silver, blue, green and red, and are prepared to sell them very low.

JOS. FLEMING & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 84 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Dudley,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

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A large assortment, embracing every variety of new and rich patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The amount of sugar under seizure in New York by Col. Howe, Treasury Agent, is 50,000 bags, barrels, hogsheads, and 5,000 chests.

George Engle, watchman in the Miami freight house, was murdered in a saloon on Town street, Columbus, Ohio, at two o'clock yesterday morning. Peter Dorhaem knocked the bowling down, then struck him a blow on the head and knocked it against the floor, breaking his neck. The murderer is in custody. It was a gambling saloon, and were drunk. Troot and Dorhaem were arrested.

The German physicians of Cincinnati, pursuant to a resolution of the meeting held Wednesday night, dispatched a telegram to Gov. Geary, requesting him to suspend the sentence of death in the case of Paul Schoppe and to grant him a new trial. This they pray on the belief that he was convicted of murder upon insufficient evidence.

The Indians on the upper Missouri are preparing for a united outbreak in the spring. It is believed that the late fires at the Fort have been caused by incendiaries. Major Gillpin, superintendent of Indian affairs at the Central Office, Denver, on November 20th, suspicions are entertained that he had been poisoned, but no definite conclusion has yet been arrived at.

In the Petroleum Convention at New York, Wednesday, a committee was appointed to procure accurate instruments for testing oils, and declaring such instruments to be standard tests for the trade. A warm debate followed on the proposition of the Board of Trade to fix the tests to sell oil hereafter by weight only, and not by measure. The matter was taken from New York and Cleveland, and it was finally postponed, when the convention adjourned *sine die*.

A Railroad Bond Convention, composed of delegates from counties in Iowa having bonded railroads, assembled at Muscatine, Iowa, on Wednesday. Some sixty or seventy delegates were present, representing the counties of Washington, Johnston, Louisa, Iowa, Poweshiek, Marshall and Tama. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after a spirited debate:

Resolved, That the several boards of counties, favoring corporation railroad bonds in this State, seem to us entirely unauthorized and dangerous to the interests of the people, and dangerous to the rights and privileges of the citizens of the State, and are a flagrant encroachments upon the jurisdiction of the State Courts, Therefore, Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly protest against the assumption of such authority by Boards of County, and hereby pledge our sympathy and support to any measure that may be adopted for the protection of their rights and interests; that this Convention earnestly recommends to the Legislature of this State the repeal of the acts decisions of the Federal supreme court, and appeal to Congress for such action as will restore to protect our citizens against similar encroachments; that we recommend to the Legislature the amendment to the constitution of the several counties and cities authorized to issue bonds, to the end that no tax payer can be compelled to pay taxes for such purposes until all legal and practical remedies are exhausted.

The total amount of bonds involved in all the counties represented is almost millions of dollars. Lee county owing the largest, say one and a half millions.

A Cleveland dispatch says: Albert B. Knight and William F. Boop, of Edgerton, O., the former being postmaster and the latter one of his executive, were shot and instantly killed, on Wednesday, by Joseph Broughton, a boy of 20, charged with embezzlement of the money funds of the office. Special Treasury Agent C. F. Baldwin upon an examination of affairs of the office, reports a deficiency of over $2,000 in postage stamps. Boop were held to bail in the sum of $2,500, to answer the charge at the January term of the United States Court.

Dr. Oliver, an Englishman of prominence, was shot and killed yesterday morning, by Geo. Ayres, of Parquier, Ill., who escaped him with his wife and his daughter while visiting his house some months ago.

The exportation of silver coin from Canada has reached $1,000,000.

The Dominion Parliament adjourns from the 23d inst. to the 11th of January.

In the second ballot for United States Senator in the Kentucky Legislature, Governor Stevenson received 117 votes, against 16 for all other candidates, Joseph C. Breckinridge receiving one vote and the Democrats voted for Stevenson.

J. E. Stacey, on trial before Commissioner Campbell, for illicit whiskey distillation, was yesterday honorably discharged.

Edwin Bryant committed suicide at Louisville yesterday. He had been editorially connected with several journals in Kentucky.

A Free Trade League was formed in Detroit yesterday.

Early in the week in Lee and Marion counties, Va., on the border of Tennessee, Assistant Assessor Smith and a United States cavalryman named John Boyle were shot and badly wounded by moonshiners, while searching for illicit whisky stills in the mountains. Supervisor Pierce is making every effort to induce the Government to offer a reward for the arrest of the parties who attempted the assassination.

A party of negroes quarreled over the gambling table at Fort Union, Colorado, Wednesday night, and one was stabbed and killed in the fight. The murderer is in the hands of the military authorities.

A bill was passed in the interest on the State debt of $6,183,349, passed the South Carolina Legislature yesterday. Another bill was passed regulating each institution corporation doing business in the State to deposit with the Treasurer $20,000 or its tenth.

Capt. Beezley, of the Third Cavalry, with a hundred men, left Fort Union yesterday morning for the Ute agency at Camarron, to protect hostile difficulties when the Warriors return from the buffalo hunt and find no presents to be given them.

The Railroad Conference at saratoga yesterday occupied the forenoon in speeches relative to the advantages of the various routes represented, and the committee were also in consultation all the forenoon. It is thought they will take preliminary steps to organize a corporation for a road east then to go to strike Saratoga on some point north of it.

There were brewed in Cincinnati in the month of November, 15,385 barrels of beer.

The hat factory of C. N. Crowell, at Hatterhill, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000; insurance $20,000.

Thomas S. Powers is to be hung at Lowville, N. Y., on the 9th of February, for the murder of Richard Shaw.

Adhere to One Price

This is the rule adopted by that reliable establishment, Wood & Hunter, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Messrs. Uriling, Follansbee & Co. are rapidly acquiring an extensive trade in their particular line; their material is the best that can be bought, the workmanship unexcelled, and their prices moderate.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—Cotton active and firm at 30@30¼c for middling; sales of 4,000 bales; receipts 6,000 bales; exports 6,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, December 16.—Cattle—receipts not heard from; active at 10@10c for ordinary to fair; 11@12c for good to extra. Sheep—receipts 1,000; active at 6@6½c for choice. Sheep active; western 6@6½c; Canada 5½c.

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A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1869. NO. 89.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

A Lively Time in the House.

Mr. Mungen, of Ohio, Declares for Repudiation of Government Bonds, and His Democratic Colleagues Repudiate Him—Apportionment for Next Congress—Condition of National Soldiers' Homes—More Seamen Wanted for the Navy—Census Bill Adopted by the House—Mr. Julian's Explanation—Judge Trigg, of Tennessee, to be Impeached—Judge Grier's Resignation is Handed to the President—The President's Letter of Acceptance—A Customs Bureau—Removal of Governor Ashley, of Montana—New Governor of Utah.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1869.

A Repudiator Repudiated.

The first real lively time of this session occurred to-day. It was in the House, and grew out of Mungen's so-called financial speech, in which he fairly and directly advocated the repudiation of all the Government bonds, and painted his picture of prosperous times that would follow such an act. He has been at work on this speech for a long time. The fact that he would come out for repudiation got noised abroad, and many friends tried to prevail upon him to destroy his pile of manuscript. He was not to be persuaded, and the House gave him an hour in which to read it. There was perceptible uneasiness all over the Democratic side while he spoke, and as soon as he finished his party friends jumped for him, one after another, in order to repudiate him. Messrs. Cox, Randall, Sloomn, Woodward, and others, washed their hands vigorously of the whole thing, and spoke their minds about Mungen with charming freedom and derisiveness. It was a good thing to hear, though. One could not help congratulating the modern apostate conversion of these gentlemen from the Pendleton greenback scheme for half-repudiation. The afternoon's work renders it clear, however, that the financial plank of the last Republican platform was made of good timber.

Congressional Apportionment.

The apportionment bill brought in by Mr. Allison to-day is similar to the one which he presented before the Census Committee. It provides that the House shall have three hundred members, and that the Secretary of the Interior shall make up the apportionment on the basis for the next Congress as soon as the census returns be received, and by proclamation announcement show how many representatives each State is entitled to in the new house. States having an excess over the present number are to elect them on a general ticket. The whole matter of apportionment will be pretty thoroughly debated in the course of the winter and spring. A good many members think two hundred and seventy-five is enough for the House, and some don't want any change till the Forty-third Congress. It is not yet possible to say what action will be reached.

National Soldiers' Homes.

The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Homes, which has been in session in this city for two days, met this evening. The Board took care of four thousand disabled soldiers during the last year, nearly one half of whom were at the Central Asylum, near Dayton, Ohio. The Board of Managers have been a popular one from the beginning, soldiers from all the States of the Union preferring to go there, and yet the expense of supporting the men has been much less than at either of the other asylums. On this and other accounts the opinion was freely expressed, by the managers, that in many years the other asylums would be sold, and all the men concentrated as the Dayton Asylum. Measures were taken to render all the asylums more homelike, and all the men more self-reliance, and to force great economy in their administration.

The Navy Wants Seamen.

The Secretary of the Navy sent a letter to the House Naval Committee to-day, stating that the laws allow but 8,500 enlisted seamen; that the force is now 7,86; that the other six must at once be enlisted to supply deficiencies in the crews of vessels in commission on the North Atlantic coast, and that the Department has no men for the vessels ordered to relieve those on foreign stations. He asks no money, but wants such a change in the statutes as will enable him to enlist 1,500 more men than are now allowed. He also says that because of the small force at his command the apprentice system is temporarily suspended.

Census Bill Adopted by the House.

The census bill was finished by the House to-day, and now goes to the Senate. The Jenckes amendment authorizing the employment of experts in certain cases, which was adopted yesterday by four majority, was to-day rejected by 11 to one, and the bill in the House in general concurrence with the views of the Committee by which it was reported. There is no possible hope of getting it through the Senate at this session of Congress.

Congressman Julian Explains.

Mr. Julian claims that the dispatch as to his motives and action in the late electioneral him Tennessee that the canvassing board did not accord threw out the vote of the South pol where he ran behind, and that the sworn testimony before the committee showed that the returns of these boxes were genuine, and that irregularities which they alleged really existed. He also claims that at the time the vote of this poll was rejected noone in Wayne county supposed it would influence the result on the State ticket.

Judge Trigg to be Impeached.

The case of Judge Trigg, United States District Judge of Tennessee, has been sent in all cases where the interests of the public are concerned, that it has been decided to take measures to secure his impeachment by the House of Representatives. The matter is now in process of preparation for submission. If the papers are presented they will, of course, go to the Judiciary Committee, as in the case of Judge Humphreys, of Tennessee, impeached the first year of the war.

Judge Grier Presents His Resignation.

The officers of the Supreme Court finally announce that Judge Grier's resignation was this night delivered to the President, to take effect on the first of February. Judge Hoar's nomination was to the vacancy occasioned by the death of Justice Wayne, and now there will be another one to fill, though so far as can be learned it isn't going to be filled at present. Mr. Stanton is warmly supported by some and bitterly opposed by others, and the name of Judge Strong, also of Pennsylvania, is mentioned.

The President to Judge Grier.

The following is the letter of the President accepting the resignation of Judge Grier:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 15, 1869.

To the Hon. Robert C. Grier:

Your communication tender of the resignation of your office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take effect on the first day of February next, has been received to-day, and your resignation is accordingly accepted, to take effect on that date. I sincerely regret the increasing infirmities of health which have led you to retire from the Bench, and with the assurance of my personal sympathy and respect, desire also to express my sense of the ability and uprightness with which your judicial duties have been performed. In looking upon your long and honorable judicial service, you may find much especially gratifying to yourself to remember, as it is my agreeable duty and privilege on this occasion to state distinctly and emphatically the great services which you were able to render to your country in the darkest and most threatening hours of her history. Those services will not be forgotten by the vigor and patriotic firmness with which you upheld the just powers of the Government, and vindicated the right on the national side of the line of conflict between the sections. With the hope that your retirement may be cheered by the knowledge of public gratitude, as well as by private affection, I remain, very respectfully, your

U. S OBLIGATION.

The Proposed Customs Bureau.

The bill brought into both branches of Congress to-day creating a Customs Bureau was drawn up in the Treasury Department, and is approved in its general features by Secretary Boutwell. It proposes to make the establishment consist of a chief, with salary equal to that of the Internal Revenue officers, with a commissioner and three deputies. The bill discusses at length the duties of Commissioner of Customs by creating him Third Comptroller of the Treasury.

Cuban Affairs.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had a meeting this morning, and talked about Cuban affairs a little while, and then put the matter over till after the holidays, by which time they will have got their mass of documents from the State Department, reports of our Consuls, &c., containing information about things in the island.

The Army Staff Consolidation.

The House Military Committee held a meeting and considered questions relative to the army, particularly the proposition for consolidating some of the staff departments, as was last winter advised by General Garfield, and the officers whom he examined, viz: Generals Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, McDowell, Hancock and others.

The Judicial Nominations.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, at their meeting this afternoon, mainly of matters, but didn't act on Judge Hoar's nomination to the Supreme Bench, and it may be added that they have not acted on any of the Circuit Judge nominations since.

Removal of Gov. Ashley, of Montana.

Governor James M. Ashley, of Montana, was to-day removed, in accordance with the following paragraph from the speech of Gen. Grant accepting the Presidency: "If I should fail in my first choice of officers, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, which has the confirming power. I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference." Gen. Potts, of Ohio, successor to Ashley, was a lawyer before the war, a war Democrat, and an Brigadier General, commanded a division in the Seventeenth Army Corps, and his record was excellent.

New Governor of Utah.

J. Wilson Shaffer, of Illinois, the new Governor of Utah, was Gen. Butler's Provost Marshal, and afterwards Chief of Staff. The President has promised him all the troops that may be needed to enforce the laws in Mormondom.

WASHINGTON, December 16.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: J. Wilson Shaffer, of Illinois, Governor of Utah, vice Durkee; Gov. Potts, of Ohio, Governor of Montana, vice Ashley.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Receipts of customs for the week, $2,191,493.

A NEW MEDICAL SOCIETY.

A movement has been commenced for the formation of a new medical society in the District of Columbia, in opposition to the old society, which excludes colored members.

COMMITTEE ARRIVING.

The committee of two members from each of the States represented in the Louisville Commercial Convention are beginning to assemble here. Those from Georgia have arrived. Their object is to urge upon Congress the propriety of assisting in the construction of a Pacific Railroad on or near the thirty-second parallel, in accordance with the resolutions of Memphis and Louisville Conventions.

LEVEE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

President Grant and Vice President Colfax were present at the levee of Washington Commandry No. 1, Knights Templar, this evening. The distinguished visitors remained for several hours.

CONGRESS.

Census Bill Adopted by the House.

A Bill to Apportion Representatives in the Several States—Mr. Mungen Makes a Repudiation Speech, and is Repudiated by His Democratic Brethren.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1869.

SENATE.

Various bills were introduced and referred, including one to provide relief for the Circuit Court of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the bill to authorize the issue of a half million dollars in fractional currency.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill giving priority to certain cases in which a State is a party in courts of the United States.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the amount of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad companies, and the amount of interest paid by the United States on account of the same, which was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, for information from the Secretary of War as to whether further legislation is necessary for the protection of the Indian Bureau in the Territories. He said public meetings in the District had recently been held, and the people were indignant at the vindictive spirit of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition Congress.

Mr. THURMAN offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate if any arrangement to which he is a party exists, whereby Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, is employed, retained and paid by the military authorities of the United States, or by any officer or agent of the Indian Bureau, or by any other person, or otherwise employed or retained to take any of the testimony in the case of Reed against Hepburn, now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and if so, by what authority of law such employment or retainer has been made, and what amount of money has been paid or is to be paid to him for such services, and whether any arrangement exists by which he is to receive any fees or pay in addition to his salary as a member of Congress, and if so, what is the amount of such fees or pay, and by whom they are to be paid, and whether he has received any money from the Indian Bureau, or from any officer or agent thereof, and if so, how much, and whether he has rendered any account of his expenditures of such money, and if so, to whom, and whether he has rendered any account of his receipts and expenditures of such money, and if so, to whom, and whether any vouchers have been delivered and filed by him with the Secretary of the Interior, or with any officer of the Government, and if so, what vouchers, and whether any letters have been received and filed by the Secretary of the Interior, or by any officer of the Government, from Mr. Hepburn, relative to his employment as counsel in said case, and if so, what letters, and whether any letters have been written by the Secretary of the Interior, or by any officer of the Government, to Mr. Hepburn, relative to his employment as counsel in said case, and if so, what letters, and whether any letters have been written by Mr. Hepburn to the Secretary of the Interior, or to any officer of the Government, relative to his employment as counsel in said case, and if so, what letters, and whether any letters have been written by the Secretary of the Interior, or by any officer of the Government, to any person or persons, relative to the employment of Mr. Hepburn as counsel in said case, and if so, what letters, and whether any letters have been written by any person or persons to the Secretary of the Interior, or to any officer of the Government, relative to the employment of Mr. Hepburn

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869.

THE proposition of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association to sell oil by weight only and not by measure, was not acted on favorably in the National Petroleum Convention. It met with opposition from the New York and Cleveland interests, and was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Convention.

THE Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature yesterday united upon Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON, Governor of the State, and he was elected United States Senator, receiving all the Democratic votes save that of a single adamantine, who cast his suffrage for Mr. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. It is intimated Governor STEVENSON has troubles in store for him, in facing the Senatorial oath of office.

EXTRAVAGANT notions prevail as to the number of Chinese in the United States. Trustworthy statistics published by the Chinese Protection Society of San Francisco, show that the number is less than a hundred thousand—90,478. One half are in California, and the remainder scattered in the other Pacific States and territories. The too general impression that large numbers of Chinese are shipped to this country as "coolies," is refuted by the fact that no emigrant can leave any Chinese port without a permit from the resident American Consul, who must be satisfied that such emigrant goes free. In California there are regulations to prevent the landing of any Chinaman who is not entirely free.

GEN. BUTLER publishes a lengthy reply to the appeal of Mr. GREELEY that he should take the lead in a universal amnesty and universal suffrage movement. The Massachusetts Congressman does not view the political situation as charitably as the editor. On the contrary, he thinks the punishment—hanging, probably—of half a dozen of the leading rebels would have had a good effect and enabled the government to have dealt leniently and liberally with the mass of the Southern people and their State governments. Gen. BUTLER concludes by declaring that in his action in Congress and elsewhere he will insist that every safeguard shall be given to the loyal and true men of the South, white and black. Universal amnesty, we judge, will not find him a supporter until these conditions are honorably complied with by the Southern people.

IOWA, or at least some portion of the people of the State, including many prominent names, proposes a little nullification on its own account, to get rid of paying railroad debts. The precise thing to be nullified is the decision of the United States Courtsenforcing the levy of taxes to pay stock subscriptions to railroads, made by the people when they were eager for the development of their respective localities by the construction of new lines. We know all about this procedure in Allegheny county, and apprehend that in the end, the experiment will be Iowa people will be the same as our own. They will find that it is the cheapest and best plan to come to an arrangement with the bondholders, and submit to the necessary taxation. At a convention of the Iowa debtors, held at Muscatine on Wednesday, resolutions of a very violent character were adopted, and if there had been a change of dates and localities, the proceedings would have indicated a revival of the crushedout secession or nullification spirit in South Carolina. All this, however, is sound and fury, signifying nothing; the mandates of the Federal courts must be respected, and the debts will be paid.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF MARRIAGE.

Few readers, we presume, by this time need either information or suggestion to enable them to make up their minds what to think about the M'FARLAND-RICHARDSON affair. The facts of the case have been widely published, and these are so easily interpreted as to leave little or no difficulty in determining the moral character of the principal performers in the tragedy. Among reflecting people whatever hesitation or wavering of judgment there may have been, was probably the result of the ingenious comments, or vehement diatribes by which certain literary persons, male and female, in New York, industriously strove to mistify the popular mind, or to misrepresent the truth. These attempts, however, have, we are happy to say, quite failed in their object, a result highly satisfactory to all who desire to believe in the sound sense and healthy conscience of the people.

Equally gratifying for the same reason is the reception given by the most conspicuous public instructors to certain views regarding the marriage relation in general, announced by one of these metropolitan illuminati in connection with this calamitous occurrence. Many are so deeply impressed now-a-days with the notions that most old things are over old and few new things are new enough, that innovators of every class meet with ready sympathy, and we were hardly prepared for the almost universal disgust which has greeted Mr. TILTON'S indictment of "the principles of free love" as the remedy required by our present diseased social state, in a long article in the *Independent* of December 9th, from which the following is an extract:

> Ninth. The horrible curse is now in operation of the filthy and wicked sentiments of final semi-annulment which, in the name of maintaining the sanctity of marriage, enthrones and consecrates divorce in marriage, by compelling the life long union of two persons, either of whom finds such union forced to be loathsome, degrading and unholy. There is no difference, and there ought to be no difference, in the view and theory of the Christian Church between the continuance of any marriage which, so long as it continues, is pending, and one which is legally completed. "Whom God hath joined together"—that, and that only, is the divine idea of marriage. Anything short of that is abomination. To think, two human beings are bound by the will of a state, against the perpetual protest of either or both of them, in an effective union which God never made and never will make a sweep. The great, indifferent public have no right to say, either on the basis of any statute law or on the deeper basis of any popular religious sentiment, that any two individuals, man and woman, shall live together in hatred and wife, against the inward protest of their individual souls. Derived from whatever source, and enforced by whatever penalty, and by whatever tradition, such a legalized tyranny is now one of a Christian civilization—a tyranny that perverts the fundamental teachings of Christianity, and destroys the sacred claims of religion to the reverence of mankind.

The opinions expressed in this passage seem to comprehend either directly or by necessary implication all the essential doctrines of the people known as Free-lovers. Words could not be chosen or arranged so as to express more clearly the writer's utter rejection of the idea of marriage that forms the foundation of the family and of our present social system. In the writer's thought and language, this idea is foolish, wicked, semi-superstitious. This idea, realized under the sanction of law, is "legalized prostitution," and "is as offense at which angels weep." It is "a legalized tyranny unworthy of a Christian civilization." He informs his readers that if his wife, "after his utmost remonstrance, entreaty and persuasion," chooses deliberately to forsake him, he will do nothing more to detain her. Of course he thinks that this example should be followed by others. If either a husband or a wife, for any reason, reaches the conclusion that their union is "loathsome, degrading and unholy," the party thus feeling may and ought to leave the other, and society commits an enormous crime if it throws any hindrance in the way of their separation.

The most surprising thing in this statement of views is the confidence with which Mr. TILTON claims, or assumes Christian authority for them. The old idea, he says, rests on no divine law. He is even bold enough to quote one of the clearest divine oracles on the subject. "Whom God hath joined together;' that, and that only, is the divine idea of marriage. Anything short of that is abomination." And then, taking for granted that *his* idea of marriage is the idea thus authoritatively declared, he proceeds to denounce the abominable character of the old-fashioned idea, "from whatever source derived, on whatever foundation based, by whatever tradition sanctioned." Certainly without this express reference to a scriptural warrant for these disgusting avowals we should not have supposed it possible for even Tiltonian effrontery or concert to attempt to find a divine origin or sanction for doctrines so monstrous. To use the phrase of RICHARD CECIL, "much nonsense is talked in the name of the Lord," we know, and heaven has been held responsible for strange words and doings, but Mr. TILTON'S profession considerably exceeds anything that we could have formed any notion of without foreign aid. We should rather have thought of the General Assembly of the Hoop-hahnans, whose proceedings are recorded in the pages of Mr. LEMUEL GULLIVER. In the course of these proceedings, as Mr. TILTON doubtless remembers, it was laid down as a principle that "it is no shame to learn wisdom from brutes, as industry is taught by the ant and building by the lyhannh." From analogies in the social economy of the lower animals we should have felt sure the notion had been derived. Indeed we know that these analogies have been much used by former advocates of the idea of marriage which Mr. TILTON has adopted as his own. The certain consequence of the practical adoption of this idea of marriage would be the abrogation of marriage altogether. If its advocates expect anything else it is because they do not know what human nature is, or have never taken time to reflect upon the principles of it, which, in civilized countries, are controlled and regulated by social customs and legal enactments. It may be doubted whether, if the force of law as derived from custom and social sanction were removed, even the most limited class of the well educated and moral would be able to preserve the marriage relation among them free from abuses disastrous to both parents and children. With respect to the great majority, the multitude, it is absolutely certain that, under the proposed arrangement, in which caprice, wayward fancy, vicious inclination and selfishness in its countless forms, should have free play, a state of society would before long exist, such as no friend of humanity can anticipate without horror. Such dreadful results seem so certain to any one who knows human nature as it daily shows itself, and in history has always shown itself to be, that it appears almost puerile to seriously argue the subject. It is like arguing the subject of murder. Viewing marriage simply as a civil contract, no reason exists why it should, in any case, become null and void through the mere repentance of one of the parties, which does not equally apply to any other civil contract. Mr. TILTON'S notion logically and consistently applied would establish the reign of self-will and caprice, to be followed by the destruction of the family, of society, of all true civilization, and the inauguration of the most frightful barbarism the world has ever seen. The attempt to sustain his principle of disorganization and anarchy by the authority of the Bible surely cannot impose upon a child. One can hardly believe that Mr. TILTON really thinks that he has found a scriptural warrant for his fancy. Whether the outcome of ingenuity or of ignorance, his representation of the revealed law of marriage is so false, so entirely the opposite of the truth, that we cannot suppose that he attaches any particular value to the Biblical teaching on the subject. His utterances are to be taken as statements of TILTONIAN intuitions, as revelations drawn from the depths of the TILTONIAN moral consciousness; while his use of scriptural language must be regarded as a mere accommodation, or attempt to adapt his discourse to the apprehension, or the prejudices of the weaker brethren. These ideas of marriage then command no respect on account of their fresh revelation through the editor of the *Independent*. People everywhere who know human nature will still prefer the idea of that important relation which rests upon primitive revelation in words of unmistakable meaning, the idea upon which the family and society have rested and secured happiness to the majority in all ages, the root of all those noble institutions and blessed influences by which enlightened civilization is now distinguished from barbarism.

THE KING OF ITALY AND THE POPE.

Not long ago, only a month ago in fact, the King of Italy was ill, believed to be near death. It is known to all that His Holiness has long been displeased with VICTOR EMANUEL. In 1850 the King approved the Siccardi law, as it was called, which abolished ecclesiastical jurisdictions. In the same year his conduct in the affair of the Bishop of Turin was not worthy of a Catholic sovereign, in the judgment of the Pope. In 1855 the bill for the suppression of convents, passed with the royal sanction, was an implacable act, Rome thought. And several other things have been done by the King, or with his consent, which appear very wicked when looked at from a Roman Catholic point of view. Upon the whole, there is no doubt that, in the Vatican, VICTOR EMANUEL is regarded as an impressively unexemplary King, while as a private person his conduct has not been immaculate. But he has never been a free-thinker, or Protestant, or anything but a Catholic in his religious views, and therefore, when he supposed himself to be dying, he desired the presence of a priest. The Archbishop of Pisa, on application, sent a priest named RENAI, with full power to absolve His Majesty from the spiritual censures which he might have incurred. The sacrament of the Eucharist was administered to him in the presence of the princes HUMBERT and CARIGNANO, and was received by the King in a devout manner. All this did not take place, however, without a good deal of conference and discussion. We have reason to regard the following as an exact version of the relations which took place between His Majesty and the Church. It is furnished by the Florence correspondent of the *Daily News* (London):

> The priest, before absolving the King, told him that it was necessary that he should make an abjuration of the offenses which he had committed against the Church. His Majesty replied: As a Christian I have lived in the faith of my forefathers, and have endeavored to do my duty as a King, following the example of my forefathers. I have done what my predecessors did as a Sovereign for the welfare of my country. If are always distinguished my obligations as a King from those as a Christian, as a King I have no abjuration to make." The priest, confused by this reply, administered the Sacrament, but on his return to Pisa, and reporting to Cardinal Capri, the Archbishop, what had happened, he was blamed and enjoined, on pain of church censures, to return to San Rossore and demand the abjuration. The priest obeyed, and returning to the couch of the sick King, delivered his message. Then the King told him: "If you come here to speak to a Christian of a Christian-spoiled-child, I will listen to you with calmness and with gratitude; but if you require to speak to a King as a King, I am ready to listen as a King." The reverend priest made no way back to Pisa.

The Florence correspondent of the *Daily News* has no official information of his own, the accuracy of the above details, and to add to the mystery, the Pope has sent a telegram as a Christian as a King I have no abjuration to make." The priest, confused by this reply, administered the Sacrament, but on his return to Pisa, and reporting to Cardinal Capri, the Archbishop, what had happened, he was blamed and enjoined, on pain of church censures, to return to San Rossore and demand the abjuration. The priest obeyed, and returning to the couch of the sick King, delivered his message. Then the King told him: "If you come here to speak to a Christian of a Christian-spoiled-child, I will listen to you with calmness and with gratitude; but if you require to speak to a King as a King, I am ready to listen as a King." The reverend priest made no way back to Pisa.

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An equestrian statue of General Grant is to be erected by some of his friends in Washington. The General on being applied to in regard to some of details, stated that the most appropriate horse from which the artist could model, was "Cincinnati"—a handsome bay horse of good size. He was used by General Grant during the war, and was ridden by him at nearly every battle fought under his direction. A studio on the south part of the White House lot is being erected for the use of the artist, and the work of modeling will be commenced at once. After the horse is modeled General Grant will be modeled, in statue, upon the horse. He will be modeled as General of the Army, in full uniform. The cost of the statue is estimated at $50,000.

THE demand for negro labor in the far South increases, and gentlemen are now in various parts of Virginia hiring hands for their plantations in Mississippi and Louisiana. There are also agents there for whole communities of planters in the Gulf States. Mr. C. E. Moore, of Selma, Ala., is in Virginia after 1,000 laborers and fifty families for the Rome and Dalton Railroad, offering $1 25 per day and free transportation. In Richmond a labor agent advertises for negroes by thousands, at from $15 to $22 50 per month, and some offering, in addition, separate houses, rations, garden patches, privilege to raise pigs, fowls, &c, and free transportation by rail. All of these hands are wanted for the cotton and cane plantations.

MEMBERS of the New York bar have put in circulation a petition to Congress praying that the salaries of United States Judges may be increased—those of Justices of the Supreme Court to $10,000 a year; those of Judges of the Court of Claims and those of Circuit Judges to $8,000; and those of District Judges to $6,000. The President's message but put in words the need that has long been felt of offering such inducements to capable persons as would lead them to desire, not only for the sake of honor, but also for the sake of emolument, such responsible offices as those of United States Judges. As affairs now stand, private counsel and referees in suits receive mere money for their services than do Judges.

THE present Commissioner of the General Land Office, like too many of our public officers, has a mania for printing and publishing, at the expense of the nation. In his report of the past year he asks permission to add a map of the world, which is to cost only two thousand dollars. The request will, we hope, not be granted. As Secretary Fish has commenced the good work of restricting department publications, that no one ever reads, he should at least be kept in countenance by Congress. If the people are to pay for maps of the world, with land reports, why not for dictionaries, with the Agricultural report, and elementary law books with the Internal Revenue report.

THE reduction of letter postage between this country and Great Britain and Ireland to six cents per half ounce, to take effect on and after January 1st, 1870, will be an important event. This is one-half the present rate, and one cent quarter that which existed for many years prior to last January. The postage must be prepaid under the new rate, as all letters not prepaid, or insufficiently paid, will be charged double postage at destination.

EVERY SATURDAY, the admirable publication of Fields, Osgood & Co., during the coming year is to be enlarged, and each number will be embellished by illustrations from designs of leading European artists. The only point objectionable in *Every Saturday* is that it gives no encouragement to American authors.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

WM. MATTOX, of Scott county, Illinois, was killed a few days ago by his son LEWIS. The old man was quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor. On the day of his death he came home considerably intoxicated, and had a knife in his hand, and swinging it in a threatening manner, came near Lewis, telling him he would cut his heart out. Lewis told him not to come near him. While retreating all at once, a shot was fired from a shed into which Lewis had backed, and the old man fell dead. Wm. Mattox and a man by the name of Knowles were in the shed at the time, and it was thought that Lewis drew the old man in that vicinity in order to kill him. The parties have all been arrested.

Suit was brought in Orange county, N. Y., against the Erie Road, in behalf of a child eight years old, who was riding in the rear sleeping car when the train ran off the track at Chir's Rock, in April, 1868, and was precipitated down a very steep embankment, thrown out of the car and badly bruised upon the head and body. Although none of his bones were broken, it was claimed that his intellect was impaired and that his memory was greatly injured. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $15,000.

It seems that at the Sultan's new opera house the chief attraction was not the opera, but boxes assigned to the occupancy of the ladies of the harem. These were fashioned so that the ladies could see out but the outsiders could not see in. Yet, as a crowd will stand for hours and gaze upon the walls of a house in which some real tragedy has occurred, so the auditors gazed earnestly and devotedly upon the barriers placed to prevent them from ocular proof of the attractions said to concentrate among the Grand Turk's wives.

Cleveland papers say that the "statues of the 'Maidy' and the 'Sailor Boy' are at last in position, and the Perry Monument is now complete as originally designed. The two statues, which were designed and executed by Wm. Walcott, are of Italian marble, and each three and a half feet high.

The estate of Hole-in-the-Day, the murdered Chippewa chief, amounts to between $1,600 and $5,000, including some twelve hundred acres of land. As he left three wives living (besides two dead)—one of them the white wife, now in Minnesota, whom he married in Washington—and as each one is entitled to one-third of his estate, it would seem to be a matter of but little difficulty how to divide up the property. But what a dilemma there would have been had the other two wives lived, thus requiring five thirds to fill the bill!

The "up town" fever in New York has extended to the stock brokers. The Stock Exchange has appointed a committee to select a new building for their occupancy. The board, it is reported, has its eye upon Mr. Stewart's building, at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street, and the general disposition is to locate not lower down than the City Hall. Some of the most progressive of the members even favor a jump to Union square. The abandonment of Wall street by the speculators and brokers would be likely to be followed by a general movement of moneyed men and institutions up town.

J. L. T.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1869.

CHICAGO wants to be created a port of entry, or rather to secure for its importers the right to transport all goods which arrive in New York consigned to them direct to Chicago, under a transportation bond, which shall be cancelled upon the certificate of the Collector of Customs that the goods are received by him, and are in bonded warehouse in Chicago. This would give the Chicago wholesale merchants the same facility afforded to New York, viz., the right to keep their goods in bond, without paying duties, until they are sold to the consumer and withdrawn for actual consumption, and also the right to reship them to any other port of entry, or foreign port, without the payment of any duties whatever. The Tribune claims that Chicago sells $24,000,000 of imported goods annually, and insists that the only parties interested in opposing the bill now pending in Congress are the New York importers and eastern manufacturers.

THE Illinois Constitutional Convention has consumed several days in discussing the question whether the members were bound to take an oath "to support the Constitution of the State"—some of the members holding that such an oath was incompatible with the work which they are called together to perform. This is the same vexed question which comes up in every convention, in every State where that form of oath is prescribed in the act calling the convention together. Parties are equally divided in the convention. The only test of party strength thus far, has been in the selection of temporary Secretary. The result was a tie vote, and to get out of the difficulty both the Democratic and Republican candidates were elected.

THE *World* correspondent, speaking of the Senatorial eulogies on Senator Fessenden, last Tuesday, says: "Though it is not pleasant to recount the bad manners of a Democratic member of the Senate on such an occasion, still it must and ought to be said that Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, laid himself liable to be written down an ass by his injection of a political tirade against party which Mr. Fessenden honored by his life, into these otherwise honorable proceedings in vindication of the dead."

THE Eastern papers give a great deal of prominence to the candidacy of Judge Strong, for Justice Grier's seat on the Supreme Bench, and his appointment appears probable as soon as Judge Grier's resignation is handed in. Judge Strong arrived in Washington on Tuesday evening last, and had an interview with the President.

THE New Englanders resident in New York are making arrangements to erect a New England hall in that city.

The Water Question.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

W. Milnor Roberts, when measuring the river for the Monongahela Navigation Company in 1868, before the river was disfigured by dams, "The remarkably dry year," "the comet year," gives the flow of the river at Brownsville at 12,000 cubic feet per minute, and on the 19th of September the lowest flowage of that remarkably dry year, and when lower than ever before known to the oldest inhabitants, at 4,900 cubic feet per minute; but this he at that time represents to the Company will fill their locks 120 times in twenty-four hours.

"Asterisk," in the *Gazette*, of Monday, says that the Monongahela Navigation Company's reports complain of a deficiency of water in dry seasons.

W. Milnor Roberts's report on the intended Pittsburgh water supply, says that the Monongahela river has been known to flow only 2,000 cubic feet per minute.

I have to remark that if 4,500 cubic feet will pass 120 boats per day in 1868, then 2,000 cubic feet will pass 53 boats in 1868; and as this latter number of boats never apply to be passed the Monongahela Navigation Company ought not to complain.

Second, if the measured flow of the dry "comet" year of 1868 at its lowest was 4,500 cubic feet per minute, before the dams were built; and its measured lowest flow since the dams were built has been 2,000 cubic feet per minute, it may be that the dams are unscientifically built, and instead of storing water for navigation purposes, are acting as "A, P's" proposed addition of six inches of sand and gravel, and simply hiding the water from the view of these latter day measurers.

OBSERVER.

"Congress and the Courts."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In "American's" learned dissertation on "Congress and the Courts," published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, he very clearly sets forth the assiminarity of the form of our Government with that of England. But when including to the power of the Supreme Court to pronounce upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress, he fails, I think, to prove that "there is absolutely no clause in the Constitution, which gives this power to the Courts, either directly or by implication." That instrument in Section II of Article III says, "the judicial power shall extend to cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority." On this clause we have several decisions defining it: A case "arises" within the meaning of the constitution when *any* question respecting them shall assume such a form that the judicial power is capable of acting on it. That power is capable of acting when the subject is submitted to it by a party who asserts his rights. (2 Wheat. 819). A case is said to "arise" under the Constitution or a law of the United States whenever its correct decision depends on the construction of either; (6 Wheat. 378). The judges being sworn to support the Constitution, the Courts have necessarily the power to declare whether a law be constitutional or not; (1 Blinn. 416). The act of Congress of September 24, 1789, gives the power to the judiciary branch to pronounce against the validity of the laws of the Union and of individual States.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1869.

PERSONAL.

All those eminent physicians who have been assuring us that the Emperor Napoleon cannot live more than six months, will be sorry to learn that the recent crisis he has passed through has been of great advantage to his health. He is now, we hear, quite well, full of animation, and in excellent spirits.

H. G. Quincey, of Portland, has a huge iron paddock and key, weighing nearly nine pounds, which were taken from the door of *Libby* prison at the evacuation of Richmond. The paddock measures twenty-seven inches around, and the key nine inches in length. They were originally used in a slave pen.

Says a Compiegne letter: The Prince Imperial dines every evening in the large dining-room with the pretty American girls who are among the guests staying at the Castle, invited especially to please the heir to the throne. Miss Payne is the most conspicuous in the group—she appears every day in marvellous toilettes, and her fine chestnut hair is always a point of particular admiration. Her mother is almost as youthful looking as her daughter, and dresses likewise in the true Parisian style. I will describe one of her toilettes—Irish satin Louis XIV dress, made with *tablier*, trimmed with Bruges *guipure* or *blonde*, as it is sometimes called; long train looped up with roses; pointed bodice with a fuft of ruches at the end. Miss Parsons is another American young lady, at present a guest at Compiegne; she is gay and lively, and possesses all those attractive qualities which make the ladies from across the ocean such welcome visitors in the highest circles of Parisian society. Miss Jerome, a belle with red hair, is a third American young lady, whose good dancing and pretty dresses are always worth looking at.

Private advices received by mail from Rome state that there exists great probability of Archbishops McCloskey and Spalding being elevated to the Cardinalate.

Sir Henry Bulwer, who is in infirm health, will spend the winter at Elche, in the province of Valencia, Spain. Although little known, it is one of the most enchanting resorts in Europe, and its climate is said to surpass that of Madeira. It is a city or palms; the Bedouin alone is wanting, for the climate is that of the East. It is gradually becoming a favorite resort for consumptives.

The Prince Imperial, it appears, was seen to smile during the progress of a debate in the Legislature. On this M. Rochefort, who was called out in the *Salle des Etats*, makes the following reflection: "The preceptor of the heir presumptive should teach that young lad respect for those elected by universal suffrage and propriety. Although he can solve charades and enigmas, he is not yet old enough to judge men and things, and in public ceremonies he is only an accessory. Let his historical tutor point out to him what a gesture of contempt and a smile have cost monarchs. Not togo too far back, Marie Antoinette, whose memory is so greatly venerated at the Tuileries, will furnish him an example."

Pope Pius IX. has confided the task of writing the history of the approaching Council to the Italian author, Cesare Cantu. For that purpose he has been authorized by the Holy Father to be present at the sittings of the assembly. He is the only layman to whom that privilege will be accorded.

The murderer Traupmann said recently, with a gratified air, to a fellow-prisoner, "I am certain that I am now as well known as Alexander Dumas."

GEORGE Alfred Townsend writes from Washington that "the biggest member in point of horse sense, from Pennsylvania, is Glenni Scofield, a tall, martial, fine headed man, with white locks, and a good deal of direct humor. He carried great applause in the early the other day like a playful wild cat, on the question of the census."

THE current week saw the matriculation of four more Japanese youths at the college at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where there are two now resident, and two others have been studying, who have made a visit to their homes on account of their health. Two of the new comers belong to the highest caste, being sons of the late and brothers of the ruling Prince of Satsuma, who is probably the most enlightened and progressive ruler in that Empire. They are twenty-one and nineteen years of age, are brothers, and were sent out by their brother, the reigning Prince, to perfect their education. The scholars left Yokohama on the steamship Japan, at the beginning of November, and reached San Francisco on the 23d ult. They spent some time there, and came eastward to Chicago, where they received considerable attention. Thence they traveled quietly to New Brunswick, where preparations had been made for their arrival. In addition there are, or soon will be, Japanese lads at the naval school at Annapolis and at West Point.

PHILADELPHIA is organizing a Citizens' Association for the protection of tax-payers, and to secure better service in all departments of the municipal government of the city. It is to be independent of party, and for the overthrow of party government and rings.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,

ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY OF

Winter Dry Goods.

Silks, Poplins, Plaids and Fancy Dress Goods, Mantilla Silk Velvets, Astrachans, Chinchillas And Beaver Cloths.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FINE FURS

AND

Real Astrachan Sacques,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS And SHAWLS.

James Caldwell,

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GRAND SALE

AT

HORNE'S

ON MARKET STREET.

Heavy Decline in Price!

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

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Our Special Holiday

AND

CLEARANCE SALE

FOR THIS SEASON, BEGAN

Monday, December 13,

And we are now offering

OUR WHOLE STOCK

At Prices to conform to the present Low Rates prevailing in New York.

Every Department has been replenished during the past week with

New and Choice Goods,

SUITED TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

In addition to our regular lines of Desirable Goods, we shall offer A SPECIALTY the Best Line of

HANDKERCHIEFS

AND

LACE ARTICLES

Ever shown in this city, and at REAL BARGAINS.

We invite everybody to this sale, promising to all prompt and polite attention.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

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N. B.—500 Pairs of the "DANTON" KID GLOVE, as good as any made, in White and Opera Shades, at $1 25 per Pair, which is less than the gold cost of importation.

Holiday Goods!

We have just opened a large and elegant stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, Bronzes, French Clocks, Parian Ware, Jewel Stands, Toilet Sets, Vases,

And a Splendid Collection of

FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

J. B. M'Fadden & Co

95 MARKET STREET.

Jolly Christmas to You!

Come and See the Beautiful

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

SLOAN, KING & CO.'S.

BEAUTIFUL NEW GAMES.
ELEGANT SETS OF CHESS, CHECKERS and DOMINOES.
PEARSON'S CHROMOS, a large variety.
A gorgeous New Book, "JOHN FLOWMAN'S LECTURE," $10.
PEEP AND NUN, $2 50.
MOSES AND AARON, $2 50, $10.
LONGFELLOW'S DANTE, $15.
THE BIBLES, in sixteen styles.
Large variety of British and American BIBLES, from 32c to $25 00.
HYMN BOOKS for all denominations.
PARER LEAD PENCILS, 75c a dozen.
DIARIES from 20c to $2 50.
FAIRCHILD'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
JUVENILE BOOKS in endless variety.
SPLENDID TOILET CASES AND WRITING DESKS.
NEW YEAR'S CARDS PRINTED.
And a host of elegant

BOOKS AND CHRISTMAS GOODS,

Too numerous to name. No trouble to show goods. Great inducements to dealers.

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96 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

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FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

W. W. WATTLES,

NO. 26 FIFTH AVENUE,

HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

FINE WATCHES,

IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, which for variety and elegance will equal any display made this season. We have marked them at prices that will satisfy the closest buyers, as we are anxious to make quick sales. We have a 14k full jeweled Lever Watch that we have reduced from $36 to $30 50, and we believe it to be the best Watch in the market for the price. We recommend them as good Timekeepers. Please call and see for yourselves.

W. W. WATTLES,

26 FIFTH AVENUE.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Holiday Sales!

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES.

We have now in Store a New Stock of PLAIN AND FANCY

Suits and Overcoats,

FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN,

Specially Selected for Holiday Sales.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S WEAR

Is still large, and will be found to contain every Garment in the Clothing Line that can be called for.

We remember that we are offering special inducements during the Holiday Season.

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 SIXTH, LATE ST. CLAIR, 89 FIFTH AVENUE.

Fine Holiday Books

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Illustrated Books, Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books, Juvenile Books in endless variety. Toy Books, Games and Puzzles, Chess, Backgammon and Checker Boards, Gold Pens, Pencils and Pocket books. Pocket Diaries and Portemonnaies, Photograph Albums and Pictures, Plain and Fancy Stationery, Writing Desks and Fancy Inkstands,

Latest Religious Publications,

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

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OPENS HIS PACK ON TUESDAY

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SILVER WARE. JEWELRY. WATCHES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Diamonds, Clusters and Solitaires, Watches, all makes and grades, Jewelry, an endless variety, Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, Solid and Gorham Vases, the choicest selections, Bronze and Parian Statuary, entirely new designs in Groups, Figures and Busts, Classical, Antique and Modern, Clocks, Paintings, etc., etc., all purchased last week at the Lowest Gold Rates, and will be sold correspondingly low.

Orders from a distance promptly filled.

96 T. M'Fadden, Jr. 96

WATCHES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Wright's Mince Meat, Winslow's Green Corn, Yarmouth Green Corn, French Peas, Green Gage Beans, Edwards' Tomatoes, Edwards' Green Peas, Stiles's Fresh Peaches, Stiles's Fresh Cherries, Pine Apple Cheese,

"Gordon's" Pure Jellies, "Stiles's" Asparagus, "Stiles's" Fresh Strawberries, Fresh Pine Apple, Fresh and Spiced Salmon, Fresh Lobster, Queen Olives, Boneless Sardines, Young America Cheese.

CHOICE LEAF LARD, for family use, put up in caddies and buckets, for sale by

GEORGE W. M'CLURE,

346 LIBERTY STREET.

Goods delivered free.

CARPETS.

Woolen Druggets

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 2, 2¼, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.

BORDERED SQUARES,

SUITABLE FOR PARLORS.

Dining Room Crumb Cloths, Woolen, Linen and Cotton.

At Lower Prices than Last Season,

Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

NEW FALL STOCK.

Oil Cloths, Window Shades

DRUGGETS,

DRUGGET SQUARES,

Ingrain Carpets,

At the Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRUGGETS,

CRUMB CLOTHS

EXTRA QUALITY.

Brussels Carpets,

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

McCallum Bros.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

ELEGANT CARPETS.

The Latest and Most Beautiful Designs Ever Shown in

TAPESTRY OR BODY BRUSSELS,

Just Received by Direct Importation from England.

DRUGGETS

Of the Latest Styles in Large Quantities.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

HATS AND CAPS.

WHOLESALE

HATS

AND

CAPS.

A Full Assortment

OF

FUR CAPS

AND

MUFFLERS,

AT

LOW PRICES.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

R. H. PALMER,

84

WOOD STREET.

Goods Received Daily.

FRUIT TREES.

A LARGE STOCK OF FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, VINES, ROSES, BULBS, &c. For sale by

J. B. & A. MURDOCH,

112 Smithfield street.

Catalogues mailed free on application.

MANUFACTURERS.

Plows! Plows!

JOHN HALL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Wrought and Steel Mouldboard Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are superior to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.

NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

PATENTED 1862 AND 1868.

CHALMERS'-SPENCE'S PATENT

NON-CONDUCTOR

And HEAT RETAINER for covering Steam Boilers, Steam and Hot Blast Pipes, &c. It saves from 25 to 30 per cent. in fuel on locomotive and marine boilers. After a series of experiments it was adopted as the best covering by the British government in 1865 and by the United States government in 1867. It is non-combustible and durable, therefore a permanent covering. It is a SUBSTITUTE for FELTING. Send for pamphlet containing particulars, references, &c., to

L. M. HART, Sole Agent,

5?2 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

JAMES DIGBY HAS BEEN ADMITTED as a partner in our firm, from December 1st.

PHILIPS, BRO. & CO.

Pittsburgh, December 13, 1869.

WESTERN TOOL WORKS.

PHILIPS, BRO. & CO.,

Machinists, Tool Builders and Blacksmiths,

Manufacturers of Lathes, Planers, Drills, Presses and Iron Working Machinery. Blacksmithing and Repairing attended to promptly.

Office and Works: Corner FIRST AVENUE and FERRY STREET.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

Bell and Brass Founders.

ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND ROLLING MILL BRASSES,

MADE PROMPTLY TO ORDER.

BABBIT'S METAL made and kept on hand.

Proprietors and Manufacturers of John M. Cooper's IMPROVED BALANCE-WHEEL STEAM PUMP.

Office and Foundry—882 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DUNBAR

IRON COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEUTRAL AND COLD SHORT

PIG IRON.

By varying the admixtures of their Native Ores, they are prepared to furnish either

COLD SHORT

OR

Neutral Metal,

TO SUIT CONSUMERS.

Pittsburgh Office: 133 Wood Street, LOUIS CHILDS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette county, Pa.

EDMUND C. PECHIN, President.

HOT BLAST FOR SALE.—Fifty-six UPRIGHT PIPES, 8 feet long, 4?8 inches diameter; Thirty-six CROSS PIPES, 8 feet long, and BED PLATES to suit, all in good order. For sale cheap. Apply at 133 WOOD STREET.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS

PARK, BROTHER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse, corner Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH STE

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 16, 1869.

It was thought by some parties who tried the local discount market to-day that there were indications of some favorable change in it. Whatever difference there might seem to exist, may have been caused by the comparative small offerings at the bank boards, arising, no doubt, in part from the fact so well known and felt lately that discounting had narrowed down to a very light business, owing to the scarcity of money. Persons who are in need of accommodations and have a good credit at bank are not disposed to press their claims very persistently under the prevailing stringency, feeling that in a short time they can be supplied with any reasonable amount without putting the banks to any degree of inconvenience. There is less of good paper on the street which is owing to the high rates which are now current. Names that were wont to sell at about one per cent. a month would not pass now under higher, and in many instances as high as 2 per cent. a month is charged. Of course, these extreme rates are paid only on short paper.

—The money market in New York shows a very decided stringency, the result mainly of artificial manipulation. The banks are, upon the whole, losing nothing upon their country exchanges, although some modest amounts of currency are going to the South and West, yet the receipts from the interior of the interior of the State about evenly set off the shipments. A few stock firms which have recently figured conspicuously in "bull" operations on the Stock Exchange, having unloaded their stocks upon others, are now withholding their funds from the market, with the view of breaking down prices, preparatory to another rise. For some time past, these parties have alternately put prices up and down with considerable success, as the street having followed their "sunking" operations with a singular credulity. Their manipulation of the money market happens to be concurrent with the calling in of a large amount of loans by the Bank; the occasion for which we have been unable to ascertain. As usual on these occasions, every effort has been made to magnify the appearances of stringency. On call, gold has ruled at about one per cent. a month; in gold to 1⅛ per cent. commission added to the legal rate. Discounts remain about the same in rates, prime double names being mostly 9@12 per cent., and prime single 12@20 per cent.

—Government bonds show a further decline in the face of another million purchased today by the Treasury.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	119	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds '81, coupon	119¾	119¾	119¾
U. S. Bonds '64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds '65	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	115¼	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds '68	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
10-40s	109¾	110	109¾
Gold	134¼	134¼	134¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 15.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	134¾	134¼	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119	118¾	
U. S. Bonds, '62	112⅝	112⅜	
U. S. Bonds, '64	112⅝	112⅜	
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U. S. Bonds, '67	115¾	115⅜	
U. S. Bonds, '68	115¾	115⅜	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112⅝	112⅜	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115¾	115⅜	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109½	109½	

—The stock market is more active but unsettled. The changed tone of the money market and the disappointment of the hopes of inflationary tendencies in Congress have discouraged holders, and there is consequently a good deal of selling "long" stock; the larger holders, however, resist the movement, and with some success during the early part of the day. The "bear" side appears to have received some important accessions lately, and have weakened bidders by returning borrowed stock, at the same time locking up large amounts of money.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 16, 1869.	10 00	11 15	12 15	2 15	4 00
	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	188	187½	187¾	187½	188¾
Erie	26	25¾	26	25¾	26
Reading	100	99	99¼	98¾	99¼
Michigan Central	128	128	128	128	128
Michigan Southern	85½	85½	85¾	85¼	85¾
Illinois Central		135		135	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½	87½	87¾	87½	87¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103
Do preferred					
Rock Island	104½	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
St. Paul					
St. Paul, preferred	76				
Toledo and Wabash					
Toledo and Wab., pref.					
Fort Wayne	88¾	88¾	88	88	88
Chicago and Alton	113				
Ohio and Mississippi	34½				
Western Union Telegraph	34¾				
Pacific Mail	25				
Adams Express	57½				
Wells, Fargo Express	53				
American Express	49¾				
United States Express	50				
Merch. U. Ex.	10				

—We are in receipt of the annual report of the Public Treasurer of the State of North Carolina, made to the Governor of the State November 16, 1869. The report says: "On each time past, these parties have alternately put prices up and down with considerable success, as the street having followed their 'sunking' operations with a singular credulity. Their manipulation of the money market happens to be concurrent with the calling in of a large amount of loans by the Bank; the occasion for which we have been unable to ascertain. As usual on these occasions, every effort has been made to magnify the appearances of stringency. On call, gold has ruled at about one per cent. a month; in gold to 1⅛ per cent. commission added to the legal rate. Discounts remain about the same in rates, prime double names being mostly 9@12 per cent., and prime single 12@20 per cent.

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U. S. Bonds '64	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds '65	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds, new	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	115¾	115⅜	115⅜
U. S. Bonds '68	115¾	115⅜	115⅜
10-40s	109½	110	109¾
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Michigan Southern	85½	85½	85¾	85¼	85¾
Illinois Central		135		135	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½	87½	87¾	87½	87¾
Chicago and Rock Island	103	103	103	103	103
Do preferred					
Rock Island	104½	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
St. Paul					
St. Paul, preferred	76				
Toledo and Wabash					
Toledo and W., pref.					
Fort Wayne	88¾	88¾	88	88	88
Chicago and Alton	113				
Ohio and Mississippi	34½				
Western Union Telegraph	34¾				
Pacific Mail	25				
Adams Express	57½				
Wells, Fargo Express	53				
American Express	49¾				
United States Express	50				
Merch. U. Ex.	10				

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	188	188		
Erie	26¼	25¾		¼
Harlem	135	135		
Reading	100	100¼	¼	
Mich. Central	128½	128		½
Mich. Southern	86	85¾		¼
Illinois Central	135			
Cleve. and Pitts.	87½	87¾	¼	
Chicago and North.	76½	76¾	¼	
do preferred	90¾	90¾		
Rock Island	103¾	103		¾
St. Paul	77	77		
do preferred	87½	87¾	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	34¾	35¼	½	
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	88	88		
Chicago and Alton	113			
Ohio and Mississippi	34¾			
Western Union Telegraph	34¾			
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U. S. Bonds '68	115¾	115⅜	115⅜
10-40s	109½	110	109¾
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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

MORE ROWDYISM.

Another Police Officer Assaulted, Knocked Down, and His Life Endangered by Roughs—One of Them in Custody.

Wednesday night, between seven and eight o'clock, another disgraceful scene, in which the rowdy element took a prominent part, occurred on Penn avenue, Twelfth ward. The facts of the case can best be told by giving the arresting officer's testimony at the hearing before Mayor Brush, yesterday morning. It is as follows:

Thomas Keefer, police officer, sworn—About seven o'clock Wednesday evening, the defendant, Peter Foley, and two others were in a "fuss," at the corner of Penn avenue and Seventeenth street; I crossed over the street to where they were; they appeared as if they were going to fight; this man, Foley said "he would not go into McCambridge's house, he wanted to fight some son-of-a-b——;" I then went up to him; he told me if I arrested him "he would cut my guts out;" I then arrested him; he called for help; his friends came to his rescue; they knocked me down; Foley struck me three or four times; I then raised for assistance; three or four of his friends then attacked and knocked me into the gutter; the prisoner and his friends tore my clothes; the cry was produced—almost torn to shreds; they stoned me with bricks and stones; I then called on the citizens, there being a large crowd present for assistance; Alderman Keenly was the only person who came to my assistance; he told the crowd he was a Justice of the Peace and would assist in enforcing the law; one of the men drew his revolver on me, and the other called to "shoot the s—n of a b—h;" others cried, "do not shoot, you will hit the prisoner," he being in front of the officer; the prisoner was finally taken from me all the while I knocked down two of my assailants and also the prisoner with my mace; got the prisoner on him and took him to the lock-up in the Twelfth ward.

Two other men named Wilson Peck and John Mack were arrested as participants in the row and locked up. Yesterday morning the parties were taken before Mayor Brush and after hearing the facts about if a fine of $20 and cost was imposed on Foley, and the others discharged, on account of the officer failing to fix the identity. Foley did not pay his fine and was committed thirty days in default thereof.

At the time the quarrel occurred it was raining very hard, and a car passing at the time the officer rapped, prevented what few officers there were on the beat (several having gone to supper) from hearing the call of officer Keefer for assistance. Lieut. Emmett, as soon as he heard of the difficulty, dispatched his men all through the ward in hopes of apprehending the other assailants, but without success.

Every effort is being put forth by the Mayor to apprehend the other parties, but thus far they have eluded arrest. Should they be arrested, an information, for riot, will be sworn against them, upon which they will likely get full justice. The Mayor seems determined to have them arrested if they can be found.

In this connection, it may not be improper to state that some time since officer Keefer, who is only a "substitute," returned two or three tavern keepers in the Twelfth ward, for selling liquor on Sunday. They were brought before the Mayor, and as the evidence was conclusive, they pleaded guilty and paid the penalty—fifty dollars and costs. Subsequently these tavern keepers manifested a spirit of revenge against the officers, and one of them had the impudence to attempt to eject him off his beat. For this unceremonious conduct, the Mayor fined him ten dollars and costs. It is further stated that some of these parties were in the crowd that congregated around the officer during the disturbance, and by their conduct prevented those who would otherwise have come to his aid from interfering. It is to be hoped the parties will be arrested and speedily brought to justice. Officer Keefer behaved in the most commendable manner.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mackey's Renomination Indorsed—Thanks to H. W. Oliver, Esq—New Headquarters.

The Republican Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, in the District Court room, Mr. S. Purviance in the chair, and Colonel George F. Morgan, Secretary.

Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., chairman of the Finance Committee, made a report, which was adopted.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Oliver for the able and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged his duties was then offered and passed unanimously.

Col. John H. Stewart then offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Allegheny county delegation to the State Legislature, in unanimously presenting the name of the Hon. R. W. Mackey for renomination to the important position of State Treasurer, meets our hearty approval, and we heartily and cordially ratify their action.

Col. T. M. Bayne then moved the appointment of a committee of five, to take into consideration the purchase or erection of a suitable building, to be used as headquarters of the Republican party for political purposes.

Colonel Bayne supported the motion at some length, alluding to the necessity which existed for a suitable place for transacting the business for the party, and expressing the hope that immediate steps would be taken to that end.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chairman will announce the committee hereafter.

The meeting then adjourned.

Presentation to Col. R. Biddle Roberts.

On Wednesday evening the members of Washington Lodge, No. 253, A. Y. M., gave a grand banquet, at McGinley's, to P. M. R. Biddle Roberts, Esq., who is about to leave the city and make his home in Chicago. After supper a splendid silver water set, pitcher, [illegible] Esq., having the emblems of [illegible] gold, was presented to P. M. Roberts. The set was gotten up expressly to order by W. G. Dunseath, who displayed great taste in carrying out the wishes of the donors. The following inscription was handsomely engraved upon the set. Presented to P. M. R. Biddle Roberts, from Washington Lodge, No. 253, A.Y.M., Pittsburgh, December 15, 1869. The presentation was made in behalf of the Lodge by W. M. J. M. Cunning, in a very neat manner, and received by P. M. Roberts in a speech glowing with eloquence, referring to his connection with the Lodge, and his deep regret at severing it. A letter was read from Hon. Wilson McCandless, regretting his inability to be present, but highly eulogizing the character and talents of Col. Roberts. It concluded with this toast: "Gen. Roberts. Brilliant at the Forum, Brave in the Field—Pittsburgh's loss is Chicago's gain." Short but stirring addresses were made by A. S. Bell, Esq., Rev. Chas. W. Baird, Chancellor, Esq., James Finley, Esq., and others, after which the company separated with the pleasant satisfaction at the happy character of the whole entertainment.

Released on Her Own Recognizance.

May Howard, against whom an information for receiving stolen goods was preferred by one of the girls stopping at her house, has been released on her own recognizance ;or her appearance when desired. There were no stolen goods found in the house of the accused, and the only article missing is the silk dress previously alluded to. The silk sash mentioned in a previous issue, as having been returned to one of the establishments—Eaton's—was put up by mistake in a bundle sent to a young lady residing some distance in the country, and as soon as she discovered the error she returned the sash. The clerk referred to, although he established the fact that the goods had been purchased by the woman, and paid for, failed to show that *all* the good she got were paid for, and as there is no evidence it is possible the investigation will not be proceeded with any further. It seems that the girls ejected from the house were determined to get even with Miss Howard. If such a thing is at all possible, as two of them went before Collector Davis, United States Revenue, and informed that off certain Miss Howard sold wines at her house without the necessary U.S. license. A notice, we understand, was served on the poor woman to take out a license. The girls are no doubt planning some fresh devilry.

Almost an Encounter.

About five o'clock last evening as a young man was passing through the Diamond, Allegheny, in company with a female of questionable character, an inmate of a brothel on Third avenue, the city, they were met by another young man, who, being acquainted with the girl, spoke to her as he passed her and left beau. At this the young man, who was with the girl, stepped aside, and calling the intruder, as he styled him, threatened to kill him. A brisk quarrel ensued, during which the intruder was struck once or twice. Finally the first young man drew a revolver and, thrusting it violently into the face of the other young man, was on the point of shooting him, when he suddenly changed his mind and fled. At this, the second young man had his eye badly injured by the muzzle of the pistol, and he immediately visited the office of a physician and had his injuries dressed. Afterwards he called on Captain Graham, at the lock-up, this city, and laid the above facts before him. He was advised to ascertain the name of the assailant and make information against him for felonious assault and battery, which he consented to do. The names of the parties are not given.

Williston's Combed Sea Island Machine Thread.

The Williston Mills, of Easthampton, Massachusetts, have patented some important improvements in machinery, which enables them to produce the great desideratum in thread manufacture to dealers and consumers, namely, a six-cord thread, which is stronger, more durable and smoother than linen thread. This article is a machine thread for family use, made from combed Sea Island cotton, and has been subjected to the several processes described, and is claimed by its agents, Howell, Colby & Co., of New York, to be superior to any other make. The samples of this thread we have examined are some of the handsomest and most serviceable specimens of the article we ever saw—being spun and twisted with a regularity that bears the test of the microscope, and are a credit to American manufacture. Mr. F. H. Eaton, the well known dealer in trimmings, notions, etc., No. 17 Fifth avenue, is the agent for the "U. S. I. (Combed Sea Island) as it is popularly called, and has left a sample with us, which we have had tested on a sewing machine, and which, we do not hesitate to recommend as the very best thread in use.

A Model Policeman.

A day or two ago one of the Mayor's police, wearing part of his uniform, met a young woman at the corner of Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, and for an hour and half they stood there chatting. Several citizens were seated in a prominent store at one of the corners, and watched the conduct of the two with considerable interest. Presently they observed the officer place his hand in the woman's muff, and thus they stood for the next fifteen minutes. Satisfied that the thing had gone far enough, one of the citizens, a city official, took the way, arose, and walking over to the Mayor's office, acquainted His Honor, Mayor Brush, with the facts. The Mayor stepped to the front door, observed a moment or so, and then sent officer Strain to arrest the other officer. The officer has returned his clothes, and no longer serves in the city. In explaining away his conduct he said the woman was respectable, a friend he had not seen for a long time, and he did not know he had been talking so long.

Homeopathic Fair.

This delightful festival, which has been attended so largely since its opening, the greatest throng being last evening, will positively close to-morrow (Saturday) evening. The display of useful and ornamental goods was never so extensive and varied as at this Fair, and persons wishing to secure art ies for holiday presents may here find a wide field of observation to determine what to select. The prices are reasonable and there is no horing done to sell goods. Visit the Fair at City Hall to-day of this evening. In the language of John Gilt, "it will pay." Dinner will be served to-day and to-morrow as usual, and business men are invited to partake.

THE QUAY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL SUIT.

The Hearing Postponed at Request of the Prosecution Until To-day.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. C. D. Brigham, Editor, and R. D. Thompson, Business Manager, of the COMMERCIAL—charged with libel, on information of M. S. Quay, of Beaver—was fixed for a hearing yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, at the office of Alderman Keeper. At the hour stated, the defendants appeared in person, and through their counsel, John H. Hampton, Esq., announced themselves ready for the examination.

Mr. Swartzwelder, Esq., counsel for the prosecution, stated that Mr. Quay could not be present, and asked for a continuance until this afternoon, at the same hour.

Mr. Hampton replied that the defendants were present, and were desirous of proceeding with the hearing. As to Mr. Quay, it was understood that he had come to the city in the morning, and was still here. Under these circumstances, he knew no good reason for continuing the case.

Mr. Swartzwelder stated that Mr. Quay was not present, and it was not proper that the hearing should be postponed.

The Alderman then ordered a continuance of the case until this afternoon, between the hours of three and four o'clock.

The Pardon of W. J. Robinson.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of yesterday you published a letter written to Governor Geary, last March, asking for the pardon of Wm. J. Robinson. As that letter may be construed into a financial operation of this office, I think it but right its author should be understood in the matter. That letter was written at the instance of a number of our prominent politicians and county officials, after the trial and conviction of Robinson, and at that time I came off the writer of that letter was offered the sum of $1,000 to obtain the signers of those names, but he did not do it, but was on hand and willing fully to the facts in the case. He never in life had received one cent from Robinson, until the conclusion of that trial, and during the time intervening between Robinson's conviction and his sentence, and during that conversation not one word was exchanged upon the subject of a pardon. The letter in question was dictated by a lawyer of this city, and the most piteous and overwhelming appeals were made to the writer of it to visit Harrisburg and have an interview with Governor Geary upon the subject. This he did not do, but he did sign that letter, with no other intentions than those of doing what he was then assured was an act of justice and mercy. If he has been misled in this course, he at least has the satisfaction of knowing that his act was dictated by none other than the motives referred to.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending December 14, 1869, and each bearing that date—Reported for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

Mode of treating Conglomerate of Cast iron; Thomas J. Blair, Pittsburgh.

Bee Hive; Peter Campbell, Carrolltown.

Churn, Samuel Smith, Yohogany.

Apparatus for Puddling Iron; Samuel M. Wickersham, Allegheny.

Steam Generator; Edward Bourne, Pittsburgh (two patents.)

Rivets and Washers; same party.

Water Wheel; James D. Bryan and J. H. Hartsuff, New Castle.

Washing Machine; Edward Heim, Pittsburgh.

Manufacture of White Lead; Geo. T. Lewis, Pittsburgh, and Eayre O. Bartlett, Birmingham.

Interchangeable Boot and Shoe Heel; John C. Woodward, Pittsburgh.

Charge Against a School Teacher.

Miss Annie Flynn, a teacher in the Island schools, but who was engaged in the Minersville school, on Wednesday, during the absence of the regular teacher, has been charged with assault and battery before Alderman Moreland, of the Tenth ward. It seems that one of the pupils, an almost incorrigible boy, undertook to carry on as he pleased. Miss Floyd, determined to maintain order in the school, took the lad up to the desk and whipped him with a ruler. He then crawled underneath the desk, but she routed him out and, as is alleged, continued abusing him, when the boy left the school, went home and told his parents what had occurred. The father then visited the office of Alderman Moreland and instituted the proceedings against Miss Flynn. The young lady was arrested and held to bail for her appearance. The case will probably be sent to court.

Watch Stolen.

An evening or two since, as a well known business man of this city, who resides in Allegheny, was on his way home, in alighting from a car of the Western avenue line, at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets, he was jostled modestly by a couple of men. He thought nothing of it at the time, but about five minutes afterwards, on feeling for his watch to reach for his watch, he discovered that it was gone. He at once concluded that the parties who jostled him when alighting from the car had taken it. Search, however, and fortunately, having got a sufficient glimpse of the men to recognize them, there is a probability of the thieves being identified. The watch and chain is worth over $300.

Fugitive from Justice Arrested.

Officer S. H. McWilliams, from Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., arrived in South Pittsburg yesterday, with a warrant for the arrest of John G. Messer, for fornication, on oath of Rachel Phillips. The offense was committed about the 4th of September, and the charge was preferred before Justice Wilson of the borough mentioned, on the 17th of September. The warrant was indorsed by Justice Barker, and officers Stemler and Prescott arrested the accused at a grocery on East Birmingham, owned by Mr. Ensler. He was delivered to Mr. McWilliams, the county officer, and he will start back with him this morning. The latter has been twenty-seven years of age and the prosecutrix about twenty-four.

DEATH FROM INJURIES RECEIVED.—Anne Richards, noticed yesterday as having been severely burned at her home, on Fifth avenue, Tuesday evening, died of her injuries at the Homœopathic Hospital, on Wednesday night. Deceased was sixty years of age, and leaves a family of grown up children. A coroner's jury was impaneled and the inquest postponed until ten o'clock this morning.

A PITTSBURGHER DROWNED.—Timothy Griffith, an employee of the Keystone Bridge Company, of this city, was drowned in the Passaic river, New Jersey, yesterday, by the capsizing of a boat in which were thirteen others, at the draw bridge of the New Jersey Railroad.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At a meeting of Franklin Lodge No. 221, A. Y. M., held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas F. Smith, W. Master; Alfred M. Clavel, S. W.; William G. McCandless, J. W.; Wm. J. Anderson, T., and Wm. S. Bell, S.

SINCE the late assault on officers Moore and Moorhead, by "Snibbs" Arnold and Leonard Hartman, the police officers have provided themselves with revolvers. This is almost as good as locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY FUND.—Dr. Jacobus's Church, the Central Presbyterian, took up a collection of twenty dollars last Sabbath morning, for the Allegheny Theological Seminary, which is the first contribution to the "Memorial Fund."

SAUR KRAUT LUNCH.—A tip top saur kraut lunch, with other substantial edibles, will be served up by Adam Weigand, at the "Arcade," Smithfield street, on Saturday next. Parties desirous his friends and the public generally.

MR. LINN'S LECTURE.—Rev. S. P. Linn delivered his lecture on "Monopolies," last evening, at Lafayette Hall, to a fair audience. The subject was ably discussed, but want of space prevents us giving even a synopsis.

THE ARNOLD AND HARTMAN CASES.—The indictments found against Arnold and Hartman are on the list for trial to-day, in the Quarter Sessions. It is said that they, like Robinson, will plead guilty.

A FAMILY BIBLE for a holiday present is always acceptable. They can be found in beautiful bindings, at reasonable prices, at S. A. Clarke & Co.'s, 119 Wood street.

BILLIARDS.—A match game of billiards will come off this evening, at Bennett's, between Messrs. John Nelson and Richard Stafford and William Dodds.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—The boys arrested for the larceny of caps from Pratt & Benny's, Allegheny, have been held to bail to answer by Mayor Drum.

WEBSTER UNABRIDGED makes a suitable and valuable present for a gentleman; in all styles of binding, at S. A. Clarke & Co.'s, 119 Wood street.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

MASONIC HALL.—The second concert of Theodore Thomas's grand orchestral organization attracted to Masonic Hall last evening another large and brilliant audience, and on the previous evening the performance was *perfection* and the audience rapturously enthusiastic. Every piece last evening was most warmly applauded, the audience, however, seeming to prefer the "Scherzo" from Mendelssohn, the "Serenade" and "Fantasmen" from Haydn and Schuman, and the "Fackeltanz" in C major, the first and last overture from "Robespierre" by Litolff, and Weber's "Freischutz," in the second part. All these were rendered in exquisite manner, delighting their hearers with the perfection, beauty and harmony of their performance. These two concerts of Mr. Thomas will long be remembered with pleasure by those who had the good fortune to hear them, and we feel sure that should he visit us again he will have to secure a larger hall to accommodate all who will endeavor to be present.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.—The repertory for the entire season of grand German Opera, to be given at the Academy of Music next week, will be found elsewhere. The selection embraces six of the most popular operas, and as they will be given with an excellent cast of performers, supported by a full orchestra and complete chorus, the admirers of opera may rely upon a delightful season. The sale of seats will commence this morning at Kleber & Bro.'s, 122 Wood street, and we anticipate a rush for choice of location.

Dramatic, &c.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Emma Maddern, the charming young actress and vocalist, will have a benefit this evening, when she will personate five characters in the drama of "Dot," a female detective, "and also appear in "Katy O'Shiel," Miss Maddern is an industrious, palns-taking and pleasing performer, and should be greeted by a large audience this evening. At the matinee to-morrow Miss Maddern will appear.

THEATRE.—There will be a number of new and successful artists appear here this evening, and Mme. Sanyeah will give her Grecian statues and the transept flight as usual.

VARIETIES.—A varied and attractive performance is announced for this evening at the Varieties, in which Gen. Grant, Jr., the man in miniature, will take a prominent part.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Humpty Dumpty" continues to attract large audiences to the Academy, and the performances keep them in the best of humor. Fox's quiet pantomime is very funny, and never fails to provoke unbounded laughter, while the dancing of the Kirsaly Hungarian Ballet is received with great applause. The company perform again to-night, to-morrow afternoon and close Saturday evening.

MUSEUM.—Notwithstanding the number and variety of amusements in the vicinity, the Museum continues to be the family resort. There is always something to please at the Museum.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe and Collier.

THURSDAY, December 16.—In the case of W. C. Meredith, convicted of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Lizzie Lee, the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of twenty dollars to the Commonwealth, and a similar sum to defray the medical and other expenses incurred by the prosecutrix. At the conclusion of the sentence, Meredith asked leave to make an explanation, which the Court declined to hear, as improper, after sentence. The explanation should now be made. Prior to the sentence.

THE ALLEN-CRAMER CASE.

The case of Miss Laura Allen against Wm. R. Cramer, charging him with adultery, was then again called. The prosecuting witness was recalled, and explained that she had first made an information charging Cramer with fornication and bastardy; and that her father subsequently preferred the charge of adultery, upon which the defendant is now being tried. The counsel for the Commonwealth here rested their case, having no other testimony to offer.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Haines then opened the case for the defence. He stated that he did not think the Commonwealth had made out a case sufficient to warrant a conviction' but they would not rest upon that. He would produce testimony tending to contradict the prosecutrix and establish the innocence of the defendant. The following testimony was then adduced: Mr. Holsinger testified that he never knew Mr. Cramer's reputation for chastity questioned. Colonel Copeland gave similar testimony. Thomas Lamb said that he never heard Cramer's character for chastity questioned. He is a father was a minister of the Baptist church. Mr. Lowry, father-in-law of the defendant, testified to the good repute of the defendant for virtue.

A MATERIAL WITNESS SUDDENLY DISAPPEARS.

After a lapse of several minutes, waiting for Adam Beck, upon whom the alleged would be called to prove that Laura Allen had been criminally intimate with him, would testify that she told him that Cramer was the father, to blame on Cramer, as he had the most money; and that he had paid large sums of money not to appear and testify—Mr. Swartzwelder arose and stated that, for some reason unknown to the counsel, Adam Beck was not in Court, and could not be found. The matter was simply investigated to ascertain if there was nothing in the causes which had operated upon the witness, Beck, in the Court yesterday, and answered when called. To-day he could not be found.

THE ARGUMENTS.

The Court accepted the explanation, and the counsel went on to argue the case to the jury. Mr. Haines spoke briefly for the defence, and Mr. W. D. Moore for the prosecution. The theory of the defence was that Laura Allen had been prompted to bring the charge against Cramer for the purpose of extorting money from him and securing the fifty-dollar bill. The facts to support this it was necessary to create the presumption that Laura Allen had perjured herself, and was utterly unworthy of belief. Mr. Moore, for the prosecution, denounced this theory as outrageous, yesterday, and declared in the face of the fact that Adam Beck, who was to have proved the damaging testimony, had admissions of Miss Allen, had *fled*—had not dared to appear upon the stand as a witness against her.

Judge Collier, in charging the jury, deemed it his duty to allude to the absence of Adam Beck, as a mere fact in the case, from which the jury could draw their own inferences. As counsel for the defense, so far as they were authorized, had given the explanation necessary—that Beck was in court yesterday, and could not be found to-day.

The jury, after a brief absence, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

THE CASE OF W. J. ROBINSON—HE PLEADS GUILTY AND IS REMANDED FOR SENTENCE.

Wm. J. Robinson, under bail in the sum of $7,000 for a number of offenses, was called, and answered through his counsel, Mr. Owens, who, through leave of the District Attorney, stated that Robinson was present, under bail and battery, and guilty in six cases of illegal voting and bribery. Two indictments were continued. The following is the record:

No. 14, November term, 1869—Assault and battery upon George W. Fetterman. Pleads, *nolo tendere*.

No. 171, September term, 1868—Illegal liquor selling; Andrew J. Higby, prosecutor. Plea, guilty.

No. 172, September term, 1868—Illegal liquor selling; Andrew J. Higby, prosecutor. Plea, guilty.

No. 182, September term, 1869—Illegal liquor selling; George Newbert, prosecutor. Plea, guilty.

No. 183, September term, 1869—Illegal liquor selling; George Newbert, prosecutor. Plea, guilty.

No. 184, September term, 1869—Illegal liquor selling; George Newbert, prosecutor. Plea, guilty.

No. 338, June term, 1869—Illegal liquor selling; George Newbert, prosecutor. Plea, guilty.

No. 618, September term, 1868—Charge, riot; Richard Hilliard, prosecutor. Continued.

No. 62, March term, 1869—Charge, surety of the peace; Matthew Keep, prosecutor. Continued.

Judge Stowe then remanded Robinson to prison, to await his sentence.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Thomas Rowen plead guilty to the larceny of a pair of pants from George Cohen, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Annie Gordon plead guilty on two indictments for larceny. There are two other indictments, for a similar offence, pending against her, and she was remanded for trial.

Peter Gallagher, indicted for assault and battery, plead *nolle contendere*, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

Edward Lynch, charged with assault and battery on oath of John Griffin, was convicted. There being two more informations against the accused, he was remanded for sentence.

A motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. A. G. Walther, convicted of assault and battery.

Wm. Heckert was arraigned for the larceny of a lot of wool, the property of Henry Langbell. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, December 16.—The case of Wm. J. Koontz vs. Hugh McKelvy, before yesterday, was concluded with the exception of the charge to the jury.

Waring & King vs. O. R. Jones, and same defendants vs. James Irwin & Co.—action to recover for boiling linseed oil and on a promissory note—were taken up and are still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

No. 61, Rees vs. Morrow.
No. 65, Caldwell & Ihm vs. Millinger, garnishee.
No. 66, Same vs. same.
No. 68, Loomis vs. O'Neill.
No. 69, Dewes vs. Williams, garnishee.
No. 73, Hutchinson vs. Huffman, Kehew & Co.
No. 77, Graver vs. Steamboat Colossal.
No. 82, Hill vs. Baker.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, December 16.—In the case of John Thomas vs. Thomas Bladen, Executor, the jury found for the plaintiff $523 27.

A. J. Ellsler and Jos. Woods vs. J. L. Neal. This was an action to recover the value of a lot of fruit trees sold by plaintiffs to defendant. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

No. 278, Little vs. Johnston.
No. 360, Waring vs. Thomas.
No. 396, Same vs. Loeffler.
No. 397, Same vs. Lindeberg.
No. 318, Smith vs. McAboy.
No. 319, Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
No. 320, Hughes et al vs. Franey.
No. 310, Commonwealth for use vs. Miller.
No. 349, Metcalf vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
No. 25, Meyer & Co. vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.
No. 226, Lynch vs. O'Reilly.
No. 227, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. Carling.

U. S. Court—Bankruptcy Branch.

In the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, a petition was filed by L. C. Bennett, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., that George W. Foster, of that county, be adjudged a bankrupt. A rule to show cause why the petition should not be granted was allowed.

A petition was also filed against Wm. Rose, of Braddock's, by J. H. Borland. The usual order was made.

THE beautiful cantata of "Lalla" will be presented under the direction of Prof. Wm. B. Hall, by a select class of sixty young misses of the Washington School, R. H. Kelly, Principal, in the hall of the school building, on Forbes street, on Friday and Saturday evenings, December 17th and 18th. Tickets twenty-five cents. Matinee for children on Saturday afternoon, December 18th, at two o'clock. Tickets ten cents. The proceeds will be appropriated to the purchase of an organ for the school.

UNQUESTIONED.—The fact that Marvin, 91 Liberty street, supplies private families, hotels and first-class grocers with the best water, butter and cream, in the market, and that the demand for Marvin's crackers is now very great. Everybody uses them, and everybody confirms unqualified terms of praise in speaking of them. Marvin's success is in a measure unprecedented.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts
Only three dollars, at Burns's, 139 Grant street.

For Europe.

The reliable steamer Colorado, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company, Inman line, will sail from New York for Liverpool and Queenstown, on Wednesday, December 22d. For passage apply to Thos. H. Rattigan's Steamship Agency, No. 47 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

A Valuable Set of Books

At a great bargain. The London *Art Journal*, thirteen volumes, folio, gilt, published at $2 00, reduced to $1 00; a fine collection of rare Hogarth and American illustrated works. Fine bibles, albums, &c., suitable for holiday presents, selling at *less than cost price*, by Pratt & McIlwaine's auction room.

Huron House at New Brighton for Sale.

The attention of parties interested is directed to the advertisement of C. B. Seely, under head of "Business Changes," on the first page. The Hotel offered for sale by Mr. Seely is desirably located in the most prominent part of the borough of New Brighton, is in thorough repair, and most spacious and well-kept hotel in the public in that place. This is an excellent opportunity for parties acquainted with the hotel business to secure a valuable investment.

The Duel By Lot.

Let those who are fond of pure romance read the opening chapters of a story bearing the above caption in another part of our paper. This is one of the most original and at the same time most interesting romances of modern times. The characters and incidents seem so real, and the plot of the story is so ingeniously woven that the reader is fascinated at the very commencement and remains so to the end. We advise our readers by all means to read "The Duel by Lot."

Fowler & Wells Christmas Week

Will close their Phrenological office in Pittsburgh. Examination in Lafayette Hall any and evening. tf

Carriages for Balls and Parties
Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 19 Grant street.

Keep the Circulation Active.

A free and regular circulation of the blood is essential to health. It places the whole system in a state of active defense against all unwholesome influences, and is an especial safeguard against the inimical effect of sudden changes of temperature, and of damp and cold.

If proper attention were paid to this important fact, there would not only be a great decrease in the number of cases of stomach, bowel and renal complaints, but also in the number of deaths by consumption and other pulmonary diseases.

At this period of the year, when the dividing line which separate a genial from an inclement season has just been passed, a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found of invaluable service in improving the condition of the vital fluid and gently stimulating its flow. Violent coughs and colds, like intermittent fever, are the frequent effects of a chilly atmosphere upon a debilitated organization. Diseases of the kidneys often proceed from the same source. How essential, then, therefore, for persons of feeble constitution, to invigorate the vital organization at the commencement of winter. Fortified by warm clothing without and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS within, the frail and delicate may brave with impunity an amount of exposure and hardship which, under other circumstances, would prostrate them on a bed of sickness. Let them consider this and be wise in time.

ANOTHER FOOLISH WIFE!

The Duel by Lot.

WOMAN'S VENGEANCE!

A HUSBAND SHOT!

How many wives are there in our broad land who pray earnestly, daily, "lead us not into temptation?" They may be pure in heart and unblemished in reputation, but still the tempter will sometimes come in spite of every watch and ward. Let those who have been thus tempted read the trials and struggles of our heroine, and it will not only interest them deeply, but render them stronger, purer, and better fitted to meet and conquer temptation, let it present itself in whatever form it may.

On a fine day in the fall of the year, Lord and Lady Carlsbrook were seated under the shade of a spreading beech tree, in the gardens attached to Caldecott Hall, which was the name of their ancestral abode. His lordship was reading a letter he had received from his brother in London, and when he had completed its perusal, he exclaimed:

"Hubert says in his letter, my dear, that he has dispatched to us Sir Charles Evander, a young baronet of whom I have heard something. He is a friend of Hubert's, who knows his mother very well, and he wishes him to be kept for some time in the country, if possible, as the delights of London are rapidly demoralizing him."

"I shall be glad to extend our hospitality to any friend of your brother Hubert's," answered Lady Carlsbrook, who never contradicted her husband in anything.

"The letter goes on to say," continued his lordship, "that his mother, Lady Evander, wishes him to remain his accustomed time with the St. Aubyns, who live near us. Sir Charles and Lily St. Aubyn met in town, and if a match could be arranged between them, it would be most desirable."

"We will do what we can," said her ladyship, favoring her husband with a sweet smile. "I am sure we have been so happy during our wedded life, dearest Albert, that we need have no compunction in inducing two young people to unite themselves together."

After some further conversation it was decided that they would gladly receive Sir Charles Evander as a guest, and do all they could to make his visit a pleasant one. The town by introducing to his notice the many charms of a country life.

A week elapsed and Sir Charles Evander arrived at Caldecott Hall.

He was tall, handsome, well-made, and had that indescribable, easy, well-bred air, which can only be acquired from moving in the best society. There was a magic in his eyes, and Lady Carlsbrook had not been in his company half an hour, before she felt fascinated by his elegance, and turning away with a shudder, said to herself:

"That is indeed a man for a woman to love. How happy should Miss St. Aubyn be with such a suitor."

Lord Carlsbrook found the young baronet's society as agreeable as did his wife.

Young as he was, and with a great deal of the world, which had made him somewhat of a cynic, he readily he dazzled, rather than made an actual impression on his friends, for there was nothing genuine or sincere about him. He turned everything into ridicule and laughed at everybody.

Carlsbrook soon discovered that he was an accomplished sportsman, and that the amusements of the city had not rendered him in any way effeminate.

They went together on shooting expeditions, and always came back with a full bag. Sir Charles being an excellent shot, and thoroughly at home with dog and gun.

Then were so many pheasants on the estate to go to, so much too see, and so much to do during Sir Charles Evander's first week at Caldecott, that Lily St. Aubyn was forgotten until lady Carlsbrook exclaimed:

"We have some most agreeable neighbors, Evander, to whom I shall feel delighted to introduce you. Among others I may mention the St. Aubyns."

"Of Rock Hill?" said Sir Charles. "Yes; I have met them, and shall be glad to renew the acquaintance, Lily is a fine girl, and she assisted me to pass some time very pleasantly in London."

"We will invite them to meet you at dinner, sir Charles," said Lady Carlsbrook, pending against her, and she was remanded for trial.

Peter Gallagher, indicted for assault and battery, plead *nolle contendere*, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

Edward Lynch, charged with assault and battery on oath of John Griffin, was convicted. There being two more informations against the accused, he was remanded for sentence.

A motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. A. G. Walther, convicted of assault and battery.

Wm. Heckert was arraigned for the larceny of a lot of wool, the property of Henry Langbell. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, December 16.—The case of Wm. J. Koontz vs. Hugh McKelvy, before yesterday, was concluded with the exception of the charge to the jury.

Waring & King vs. O. R. Jones, and same defendants vs. James Irwin & Co.—action to recover for boiling linseed oil and on a promissory note—were taken up and are still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

No. 61, Rees vs. Morrow.
No. 65, Caldwell & Ihm vs. Millinger, garnishee.
No. 66, Same vs. same.
No. 68, Loomis vs. O'Neill.
No. 69, Dewes vs. Williams, garnishee.
No. 73, Hutchinson vs. Huffman, Kehew & Co.
No. 77, Graver vs. Steamboat Colossal.
No. 82, Hill vs. Baker.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, December 16.—In the case of John Thomas vs. Thomas Bladen, Executor, the jury found for the plaintiff $523 27.

A. J. Ellsler and Jos. Woods vs. J. L. Neal. This was an action to recover the value of a lot of fruit trees sold by plaintiffs to defendant. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

No. 278, Little vs. Johnston.
No. 360, Waring vs. Thomas.
No. 396, Same vs. Loeffler.
No. 397, Same vs. Lindeberg.
No. 318, Smith vs. McAboy.
No. 319, Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner.
No. 320, Hughes et al vs. Franey.
No. 310, Commonwealth for use vs. Miller.
No. 349, Metcalf vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
No. 25, Meyer & Co. vs. Allegheny Savings Bank.
No. 226, Lynch vs. O'Reilly.
No. 227, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. Carling.

U. S. Court—Bankruptcy Branch.

In the bankruptcy branch of the United States District Court, a petition was filed by L. C. Bennett, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., that George W. Foster, of that county, be adjudged a bankrupt. A rule to show cause why the petition should not be granted was allowed.

A petition was also filed against Wm. Rose, of Braddock's, by J. H. Borland. The usual order was made.

THE beautiful cantata of "Lalla" will be presented under the direction of Prof. Wm. B. Hall, by a select class of sixty young misses of the Washington School, R. H. Kelly, Principal, in the hall of the school building, on Forbes street, on Friday and Saturday evenings, December 17th and 18th. Tickets twenty-five cents. Matinee for children on Saturday afternoon, December 18th, at two o'clock. Tickets ten cents. The proceeds will be appropriated to the purchase of an organ for the school.

UNQUESTIONED.—The fact that Marvin, 91 Liberty street, supplies private families, hotels and first-class grocers with the best water, butter and cream, in the market, and that the demand for Marvin's crackers is now very great. Everybody uses them, and everybody confirms unqualified terms of praise in speaking of them. Marvin's success is in a measure unprecedented.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts
Only three dollars, at Burns's, 139 Grant street.

For Europe.

The reliable steamer Colorado, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company, Inman line, will sail from New York for Liverpool and Queenstown, on Wednesday, December 22d. For passage apply to Thos. H. Rattigan's Steamship Agency, No. 47 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

A Valuable Set of Books

At a great bargain. The London *Art Journal*, thirteen volumes, folio, gilt, published at $2 00, reduced to $1 00; a fine collection of rare Hogarth and American illustrated works. Fine bibles, albums, &c., suitable for holiday presents, selling at *less than cost price*, by Pratt & McIlwaine's auction room.

**Huron House at New Brighton for